

FIG 1

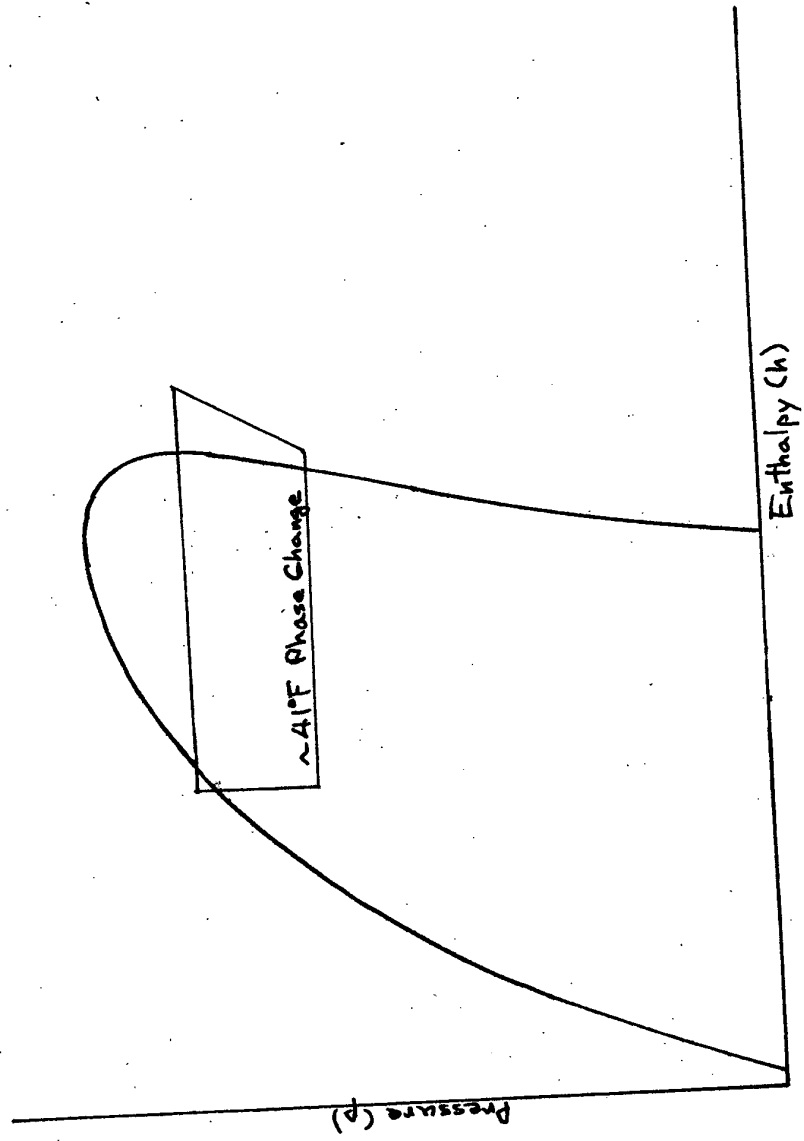


FIG 1a

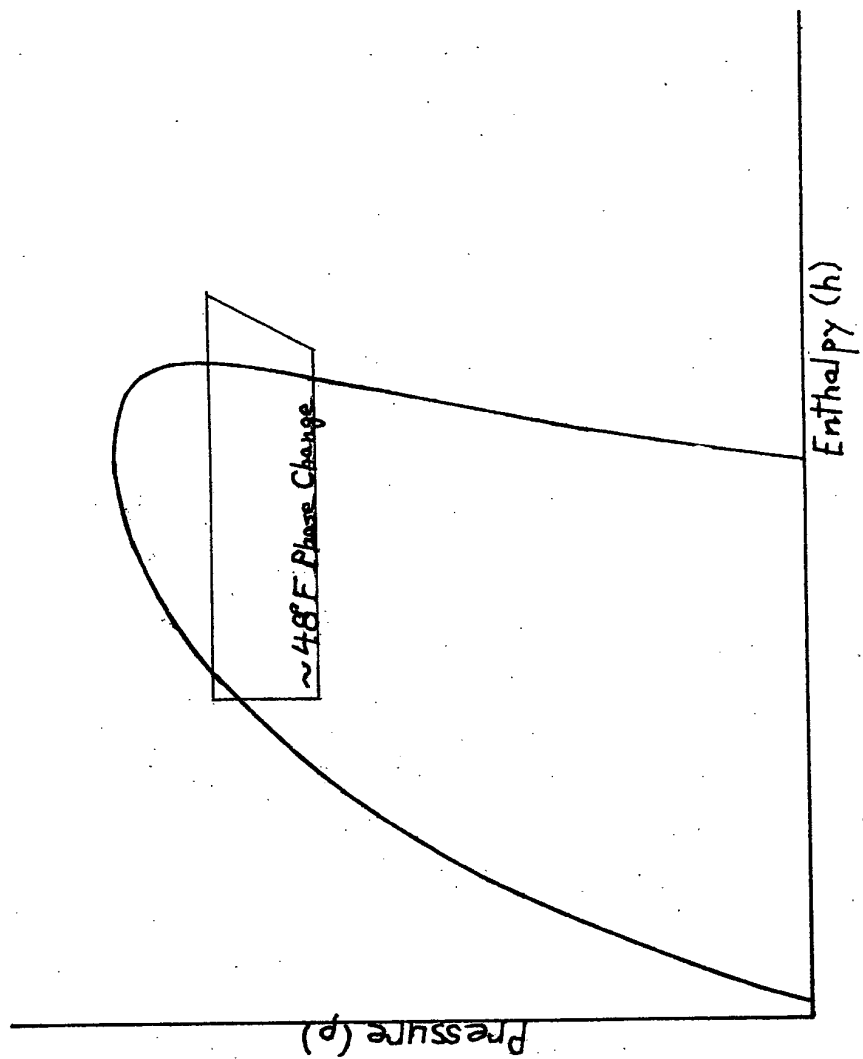


FIG 1b

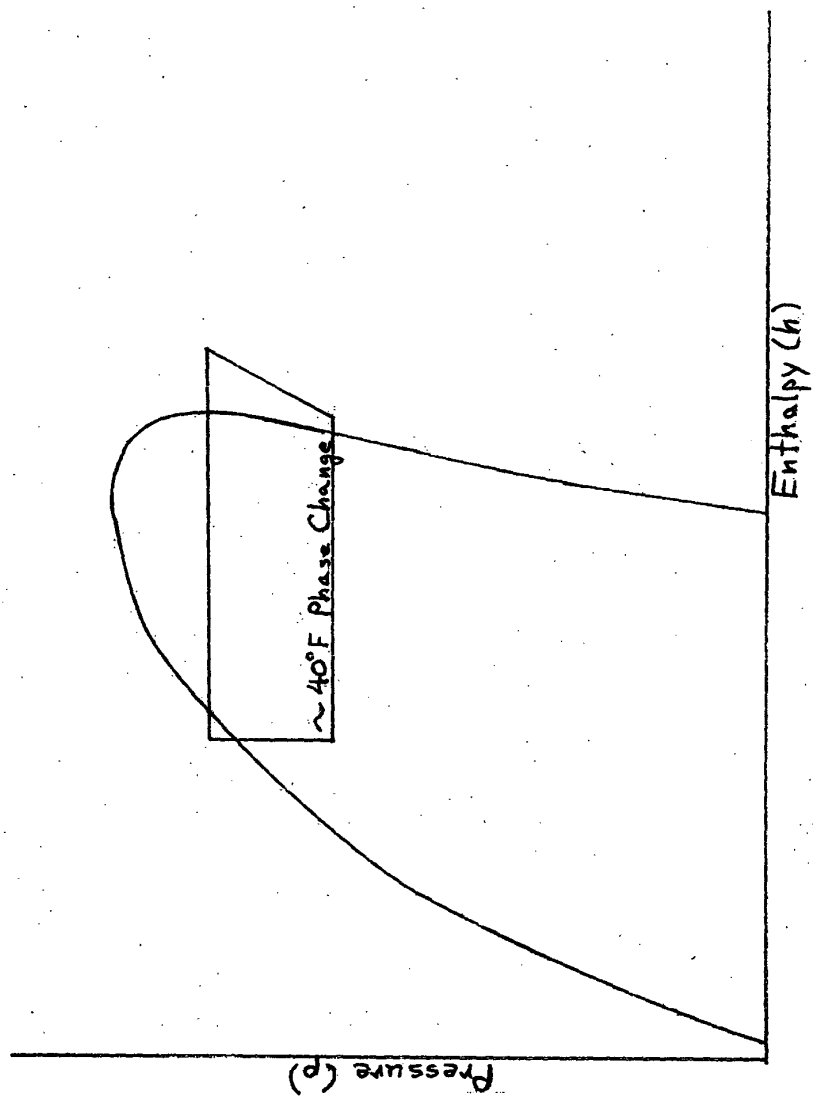


FIG 1c

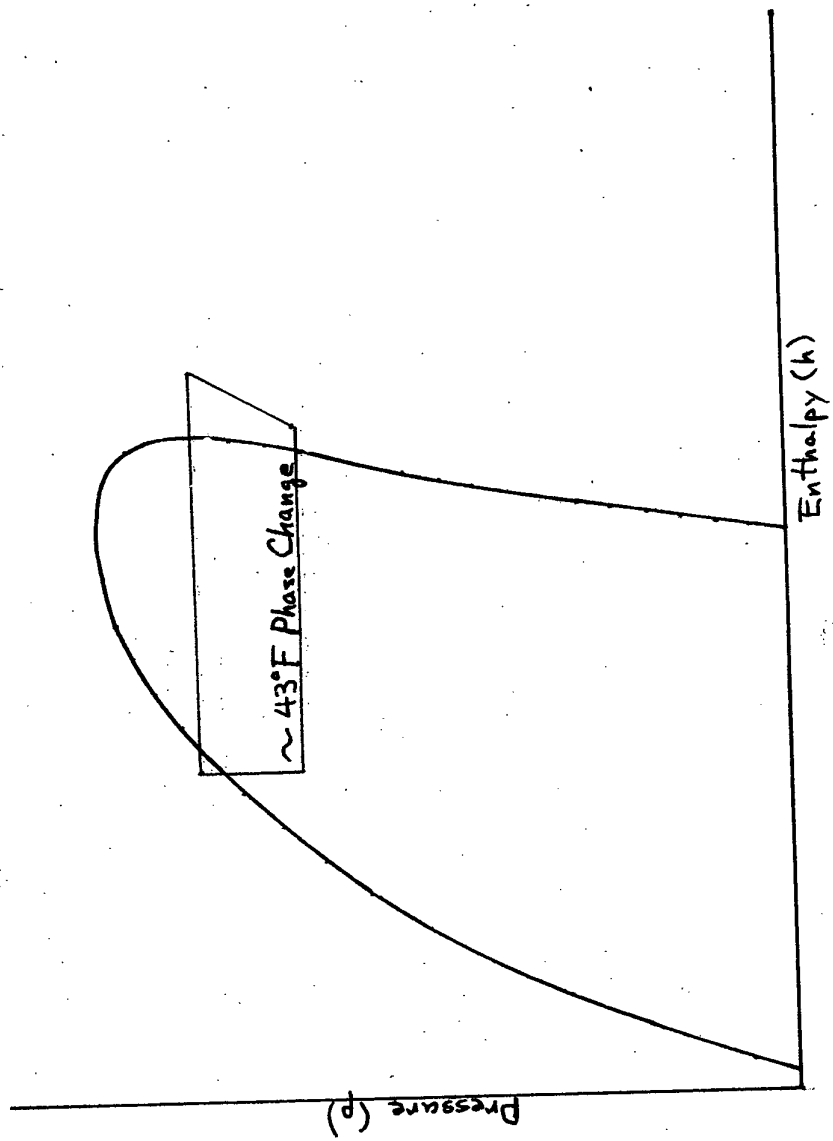


FIG 1d

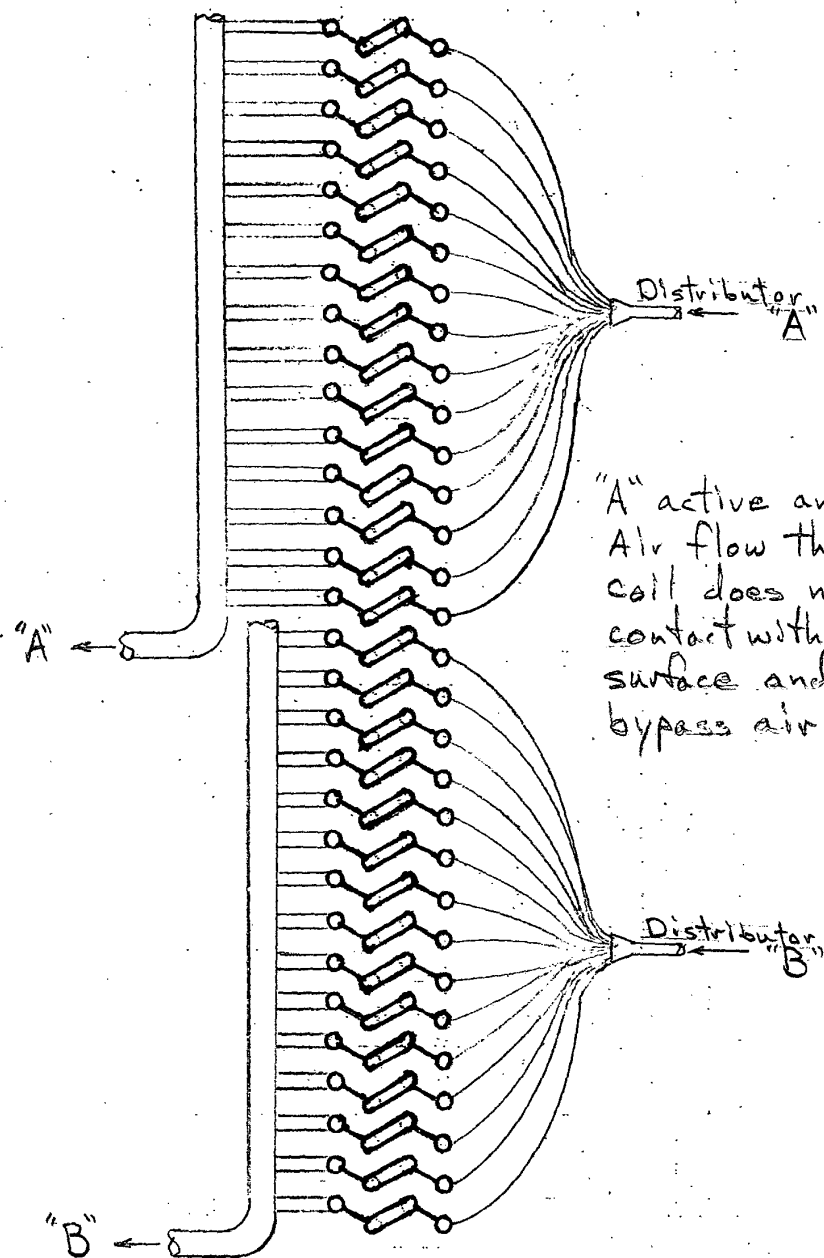
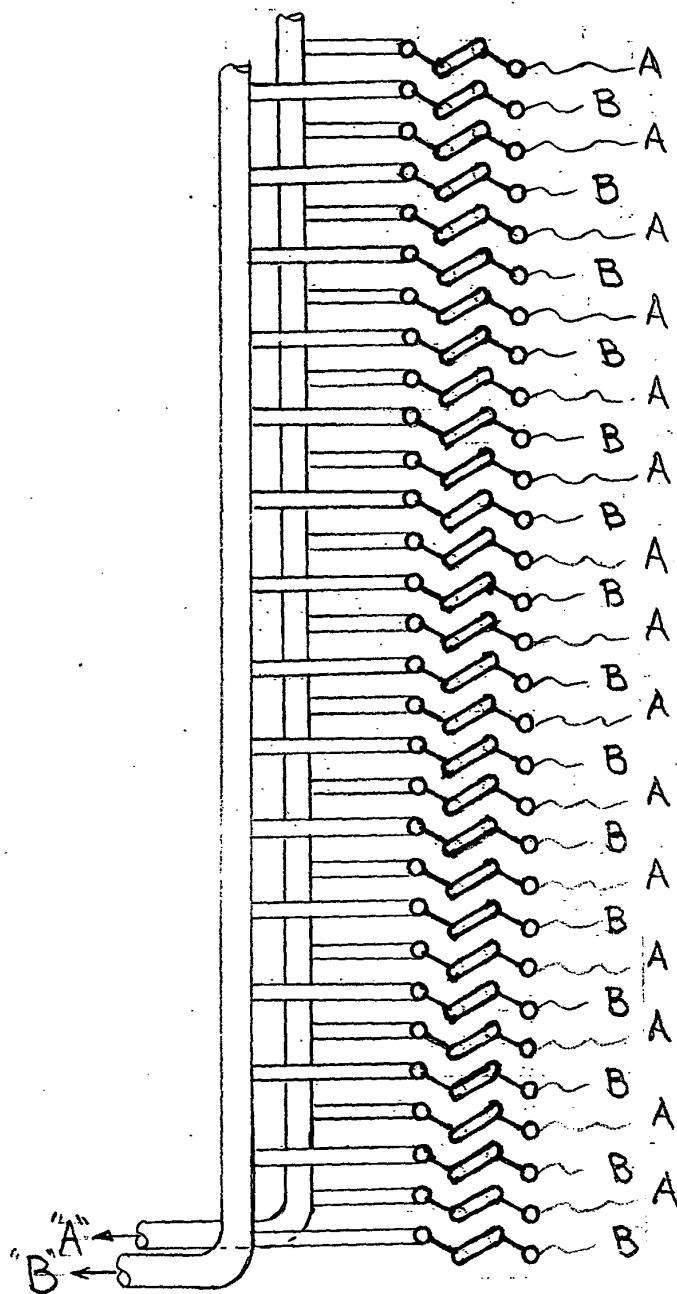


FIG. 2



Distributor
A
Distributor
B

"A" active and "B" inactive.
Although better than a split
face coil, because air is
passing through the coil
parallel in direction to the
direction of refrigerant. The
air passing across refrigerant
circuit "B" is still essentially
bypass air

FIG. 2a

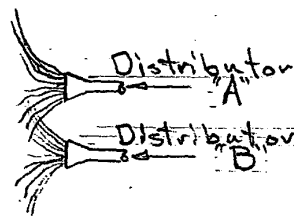
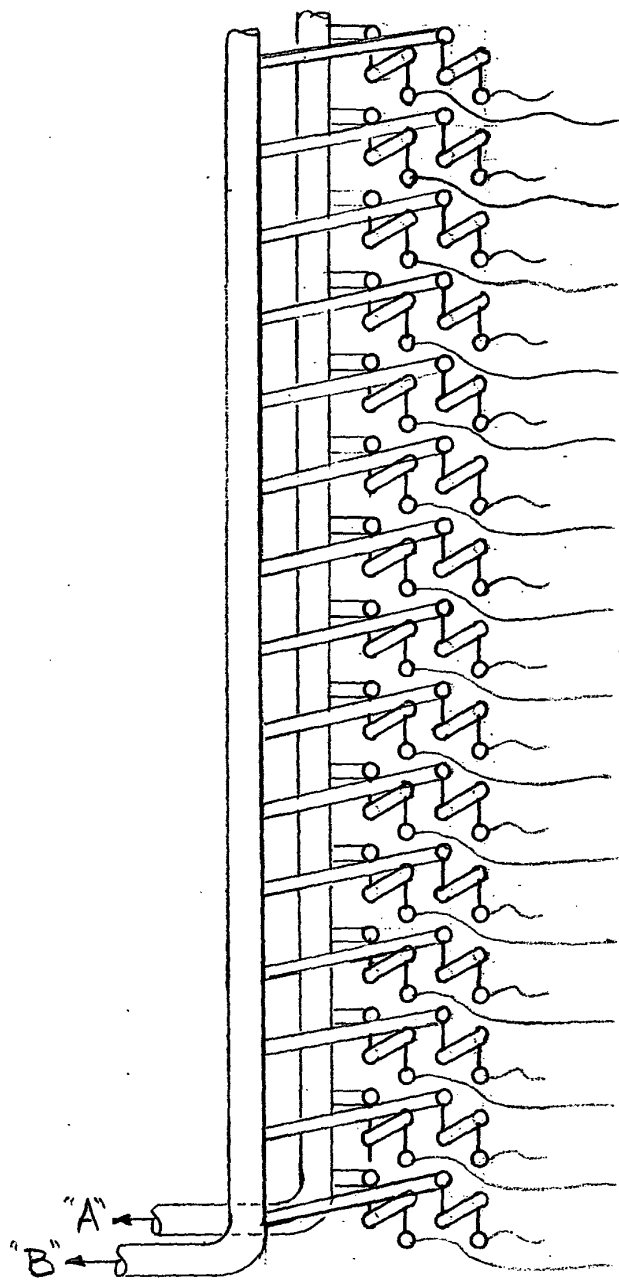


FIG. 2b

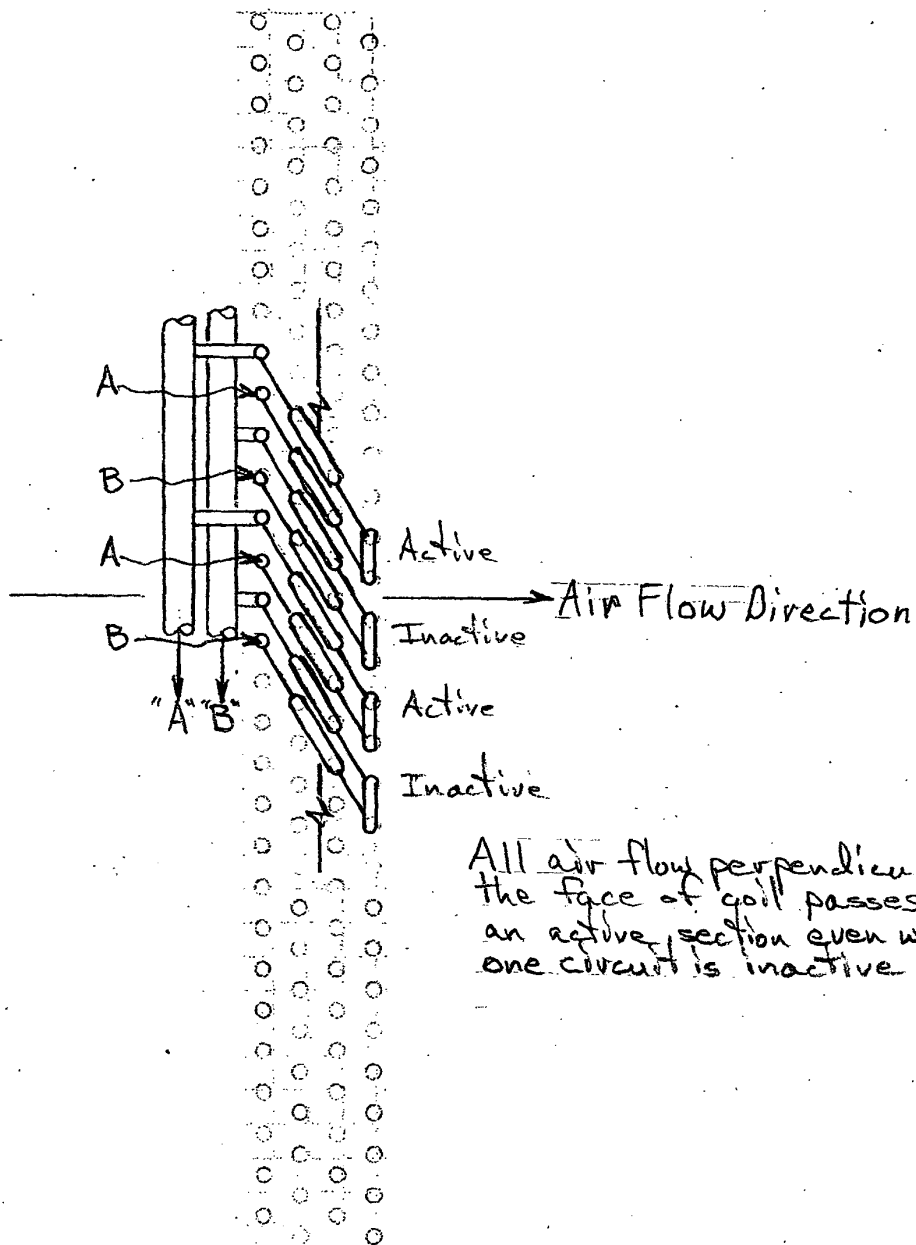
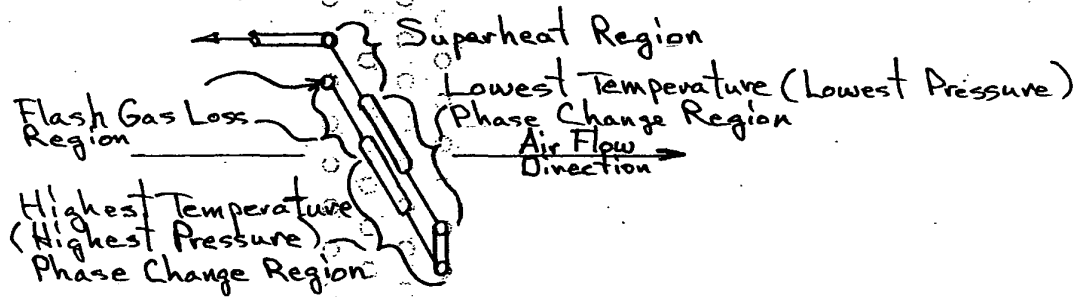


FIG. 3

Single Circuit Design For Single Component or Azeotropic Mixture Refrigerants



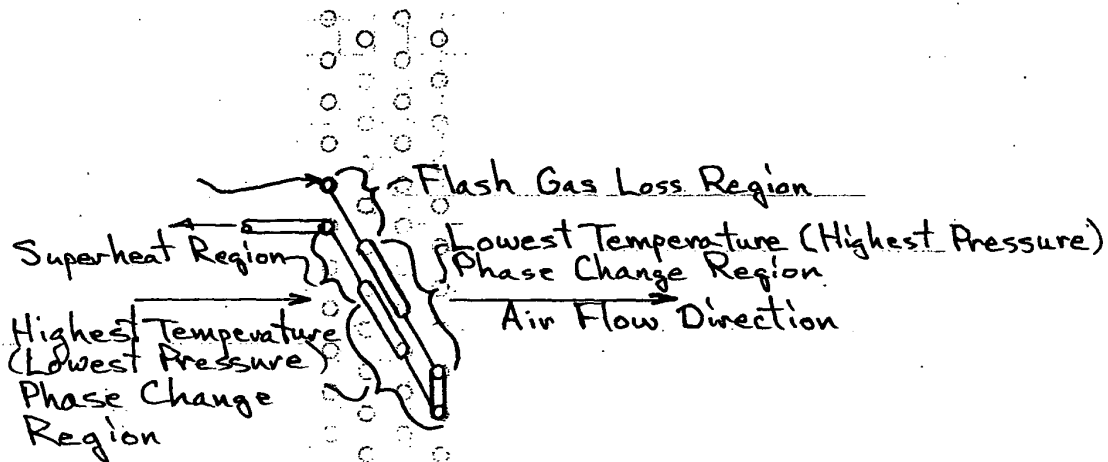
Warmest Regions are the Flash Gas Loss and Superheat Regions

Cold Region is the highest pressure phase change region

Coldest Region is the lowest pressure phase change region

FIG. 3a

Single Circuit Design For Non-Azeotropic Refrigerant Mixtures Such as R-407C That Have A High Glide Differential

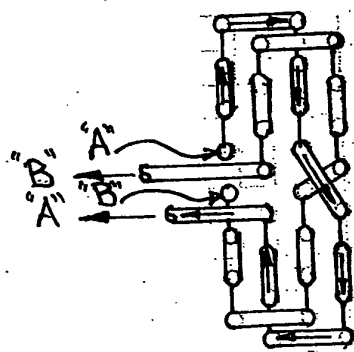


Warmest Regions are the Flash Gas Loss and Superheat Regions

Cold Region is the Region of the Evaporator closest to the compressor where Phase Change is occurring (Generally the lowest pressure)

Coldest Region of the Evaporator is Phase Change Region farthest from the compressor (Generally the highest pressure)

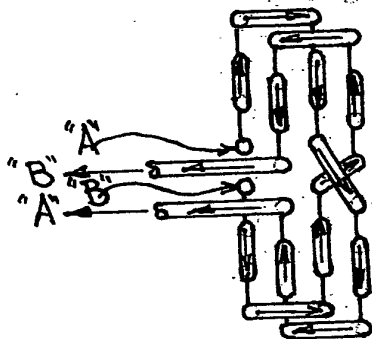
FIG. 3b



"A" Circuit Active Only

Air Flow Thru Coil Hits
Active Circuit Across Fall
Face Of Coil

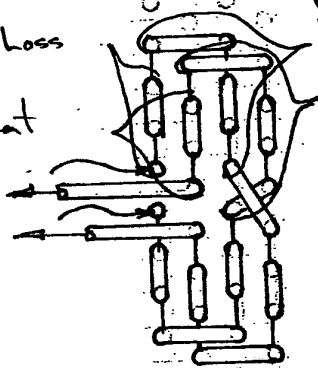
FIG. 4a



"A" & "B" Both Active

FIG. 4b

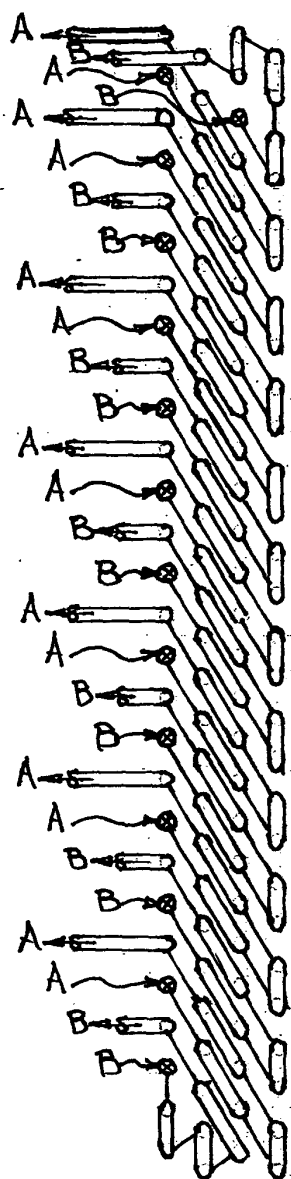
Flash Gas Loss
Region
Superheat
Region



Highest temperature phase
change Region
Coldest temperature phase
change Region

FIG. 4c

FIG. 4



A active & B inactive;
 Because of diagonal flow
 of refrigerant thru evaporator,
 air entering perpendicularly
 to the face of the coil will
 hit active circuit across the
 entire face of coil, resulting
 in No bypass air.

FIG 5

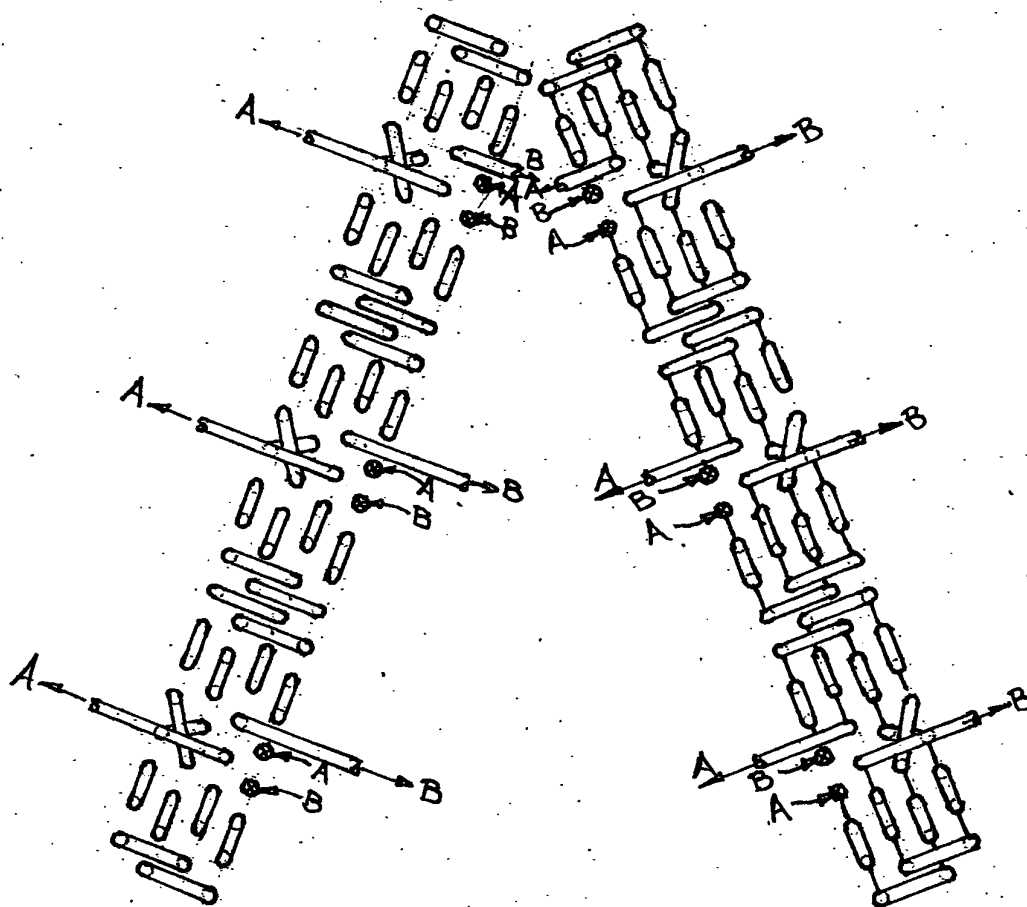


FIG. 6

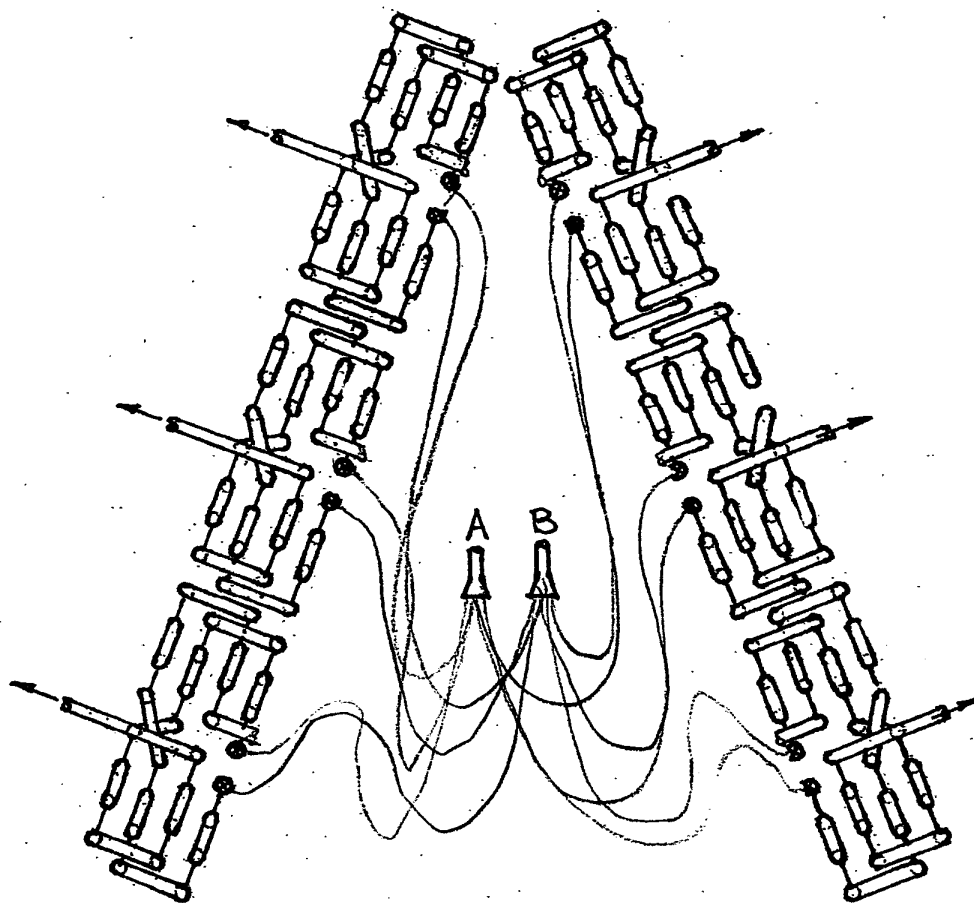


FIG. 6a

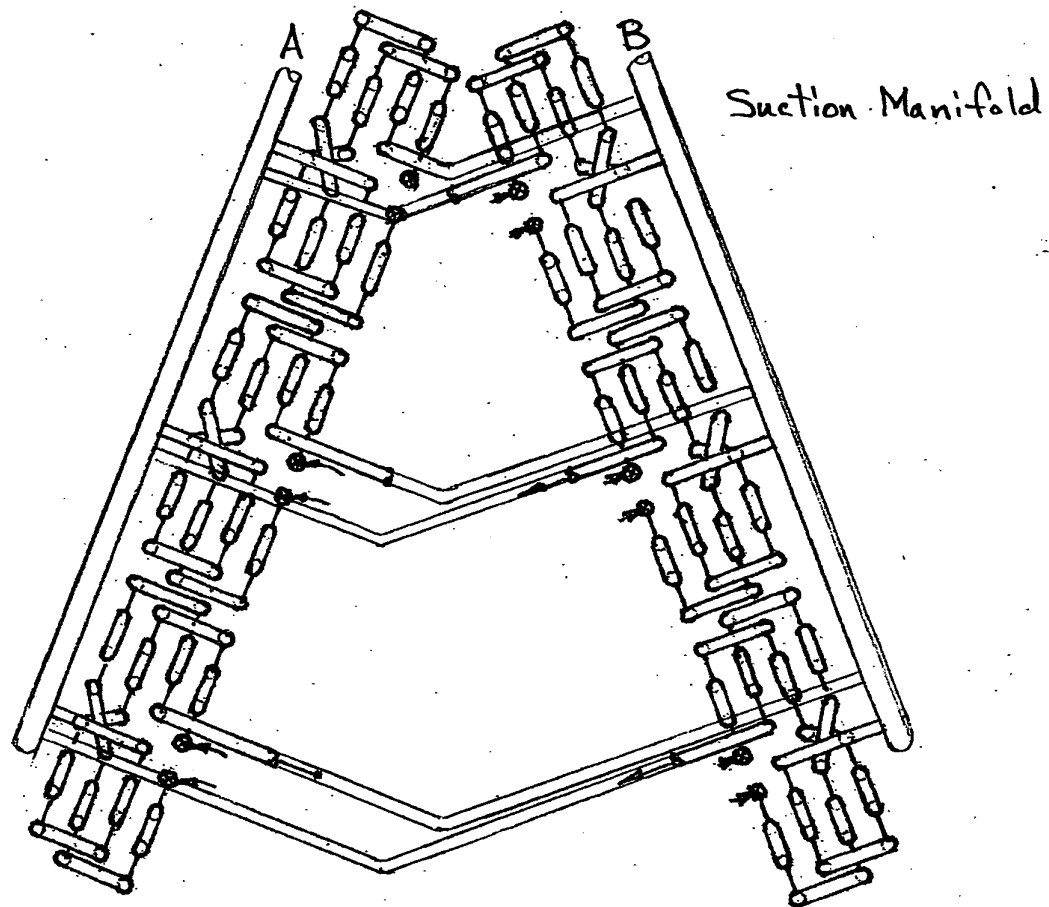


FIG. 6b

Left Side of A Coil

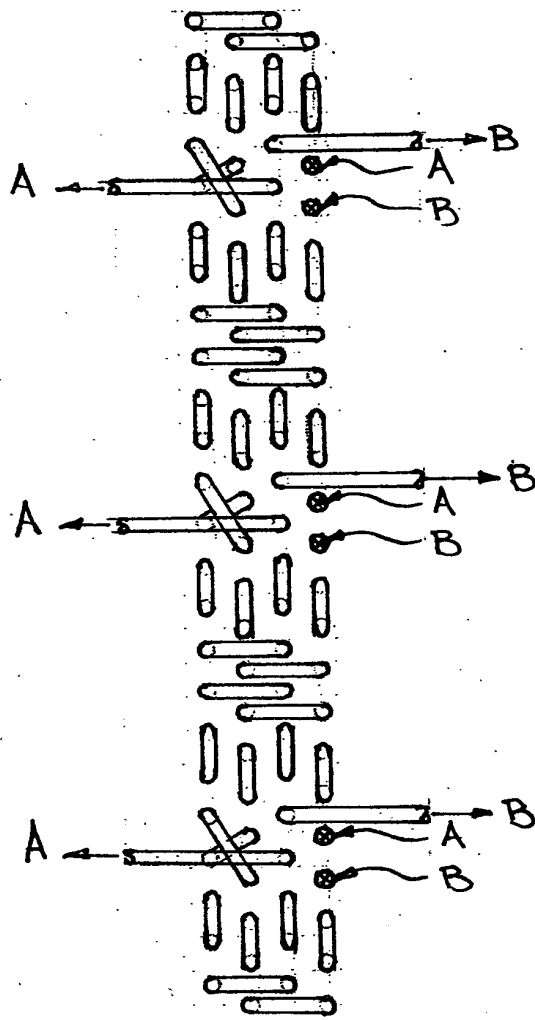


FIG. 6c

Right Side of A Coil

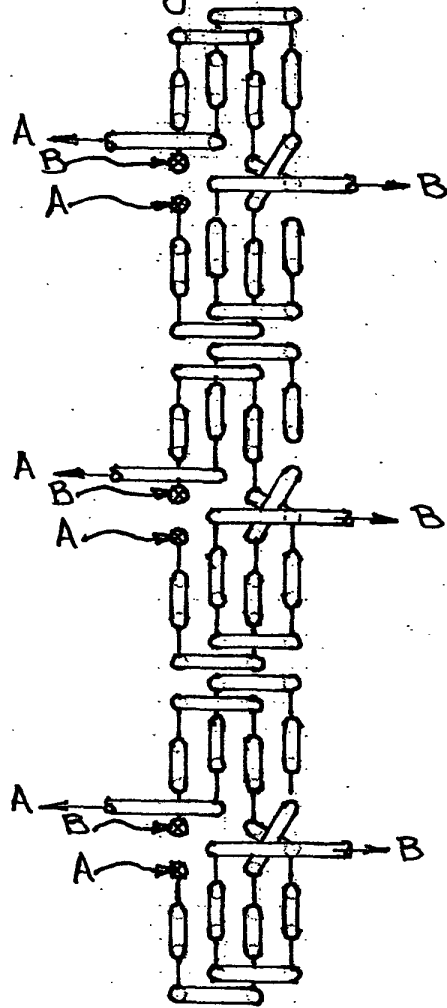


FIG. 6d